

Rates of unmet need for contraception are higher among adolescents (68%) than among older women 60 percent. Many adolescents face pressures to initiate sexual relationships at earlier ages, putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and infection from sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Despite attempts to scale up reproductive health services for all women of reproductive age including adolescents across all health units in Uganda, contraceptive use still remains low, one of the lowest in the world and this could be due to a range of factors. This paper evaluated factors influencing contraceptive use among adolescent girls in Tororo County, Tororo District. The level of contraceptive use, health system factors, knowledge levels and socio demographic factors were investigated. This study was a descriptive cross sectional design that involved quantitative methods in which cause and effect relationship was obtained at the same time. A sample of 332 adolescent girls was used, selected purposively from six villages which were identified using convenience sampling method. The analysis findings demonstrated that a high proportion of respondents were not using contraceptives (68.98%) and the main reason for not using FP were; fear of side effects(24.02%);still young(17.47%);partner not being comfortable(14.41%);and lack of money to purchase(10.04%). age ,marital status, distance from place of residence to health facility, drug availability, knowledge about FP, attitude and privacy from the health facility were found significant to FP use. While religion, education, employment were not significant. Future research is recommended to dig into the knowledge gaps about FP use among this age group.